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Agent Docket No. GFI/102 PCT

DT04 Rec'd PCT/PTO 25 JUN 2004

IN THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY
THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : WILDT, Stefan et al.
Int'l Appln. No. : PCT/US02/41510
Int'l Filing Date : 24 December 2002 (24.12.02)
For : METHODS TO ENGINEER MAMMALIAN-TYPE
CARBOHYDRATE STRUCTURES

New York, New York
February 28, 2003

VIA EXPRESS MAIL

International Searching Authority
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 2327
Arlington, Virginia 22202

ATTN: Box PCT
International Searching Authority

REQUEST FOR RECTIFICATION OF
OBVIOUS ERROR PURSUANT TO PCT RULE 91.1

Dear Sirs:

This is a request for rectification of an obvious error in the above-identified international application.

Applicants respectfully submit that there is an obvious typographical error on page 25, lines 7-11, of the description. The following text, derived from an unrelated application, was erroneously included in the definitions section of the international application as filed:

"For instance, a mutein may have an increased or decreased neuron or NgR binding activity. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a MAG derivative that is a mutein (e.g., in MAG Ig-like domain 5) has decreased neuronal growth inhibitory

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activity compared to endogenous or soluble wild-type
MAG."

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The undersigned agent believes that a review of the description will prove that the statements we are requesting to be omitted do not pertain to the subject matter disclosed in the above-identified international application. The erroneously included text refers to a product ("MAG") and its activity in the nervous system, subject matter that is completely unrelated to the subject matter of the above-identified international application.

Applicants submit that the error is obvious. An error is obvious when "something other than what was obviously intended was written in the international application . . . " pursuant to PCT Rule 91. It was intended that the text in the description of the international application be relevant to the subject matter presented. It is obvious that nothing else could have been intended than what is submitted herewith as rectification.

Because the error is believed to be an obvious error, it can be rectified if authorized by the International Searching Authority, pursuant to PCT Rule 91.

To correct this error, applicants respectfully submit herewith substitute sheet 25, omitting the erroneously included text.

Accordingly, applicants respectfully request that rectification of the error, which only requires the omission of the text as cited above, be authorized pursuant to Rule 91.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen E. Brown

Barbara A. Ruskin
Agent for Applicant
Registration No. 39,350
Karen E. Brown
Registration No. 43,866
Agent for Applicant
c/o FISH & NEAVE
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020
Tel: (212) 596-9000
Fax: (212) 596-9090

Enclosures

wild type protein. A mutein may have one or more amino acid point substitutions, in which a single amino acid at a position has been changed to another amino acid, one or more insertions and/or deletions, in which one or more amino acids are inserted or deleted, respectively, in the sequence of the naturally-occurring protein, and/or truncations of the amino acid sequence at either or both the amino or carboxy termini. A mutein may have the same but preferably has a different biological activity compared to the naturally-occurring protein.

[0094] A mutein has at least 70% overall sequence homology to its wild-type counterpart. Even more preferred are muteins having 80%, 85% or 90% overall sequence homology to the wild-type protein. In an even more preferred embodiment, a mutein exhibits 95% sequence identity, even more preferably 97%, even more preferably 98% and even more preferably 99% overall sequence identity. Sequence homology may be measured by any common sequence analysis algorithm, such as Gap or Bestfit.

[0095] Preferred amino acid substitutions are those which: (1) reduce susceptibility to proteolysis, (2) reduce susceptibility to oxidation, (3) alter binding affinity for forming protein complexes, (4) alter binding affinity or enzymatic activity, and (5) confer or modify other physicochemical or functional properties of such analogs.

[0096] As used herein, the twenty conventional amino acids and their abbreviations follow conventional usage. See *Immunology - A Synthesis* (2nd Edition, E.S. Golub and D.R. Gren, Eds., Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, Mass. (1991)), which is incorporated herein by reference. Stereoisomers (e.g., D-amino acids) of the twenty conventional amino acids, unnatural amino acids such as α -, α -disubstituted amino acids, N-alkyl amino acids, and other unconventional amino acids may also be suitable components for polypeptides of the present invention. Examples of unconventional amino acids include: 4-hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, ϵ -N,N,N-trimethyllysine, ϵ -N-acetyllysine, O-phosphoserine,

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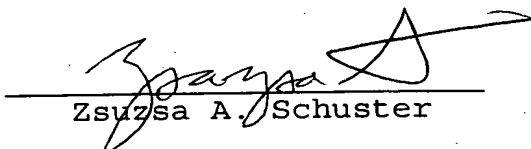
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Zsuzsa A. Schuster

REQUEST FOR RECTIFICATION OF
OBVIOUS ERROR PURSUANT TO
PCT RULE 91.1; RETURN POSTCARD;
AND SUBSTITUTE SHEET 25.